

Amendments to the Specification

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 27-28 of the specification with the following amended paragraph:

The surfactant used, normally, is nonionic, zwitterionic, anionic or cationic, especially a fatty-acid or -alcohol, an alkyl-tri/di/methyl- ammonium salt, an alkylsulphate salt, a monovalent salt of cholate, deoxycholate, glycocholate, glycodeoxycholate, taurodeoxycholate, taurocholate, etc., an acyl- or alkanoyl-dimethyl-aminoxide, esp. a dodecyl- dimethyl-aminoxide, an alkyl- or alkanoyl-N-methylglucamide, N-alkyl-N,N-dimethylglycine, 3-(acyldimethylammonio)-alkanesulphonate, N-acyl-sulphobetaine, a polyethylene-glycol-octylphenyl ether, esp. a nonaethylene-glycol-octylphenyl ether, a polyethylene-acyl ether, esp. a nonaethylen-dodecyl ether, a polyethylene-glycol-isoacyl ether, esp. a octaethylene-glycol-isotridecyl ether, polyethylene-acyl ether, esp. octaethylenedodecyl ether, polyethylene-glycol-sorbitane-acyl ester, such as polyethylenglykol-20-monolaurate (Tween 20) or polyethylenglykol-20-sorbitan-monooleate (Tween 80), a polyhydroxyethylene-acyl ether, esp. polyhydroxyethylene-lauryl, -myristoyl, -cetylstearyl, or -oleoyl ether, as in polyhydroxyethylene-4 or 6 or 8 or 10 or 12, etc., -lauryl ether (as in Brij series), or in the corresponding ester, e.g. of polyhydroxyethylen-8-stearate (Myrj 45), myristate-, -laurate, linoleate- , linolenate-, palmitoleate- or -oleate type, or in polyethoxylated castor oil 40, a sorbitane-monoalkylate (~~e.g. in Arlaeol or Span~~), esp. sorbitane-monolaurate, -myristate, -linoleate, -linolenate-, -palmitoleate- or -oleate, an acyl- or alkanoyl-N-methylglucamide, esp. in or decanoyl- or dodecanoyl-N-methylglucamide, an alkyl- sulphate (salt), e.g. in lauryl-, myristoyl, palmitoyl, oleoyl-, palmitoleoyl-, linolenyl-, linoleoyl-, vaccinyll-, or elaidoyl-sulphate, sodium deoxycholate, sodium glycodeoxycholate, sodium oleate, sodium taurate, a fatty acid salt, with similar preference for aliphatic chains as given above, a lysophospholipid, such as n-octadecylene(=oleoyl)-glycerophosphatidic acid, -phosphorylglycerol, or -phosphorylserine, n-acyl-, e.g. lauryl, myristoyl, palmitoyl, oleoyl-, palmitoleoyl-, elaidyl- , vaccinyll-, linoleyl-, linolenyl-glycero-phosphatidic acid, -phosphorylglycerol, or -phosphorylserine, or a corresponding short, double chain phospholipid, such as dodecyl-phosphatidylcholine, or else is a surface-active polypeptide. It is important to realise, however, that complexes of polar lipids with other amphipats often can take the role of

surfactants in the coating of a carrier and that different ionisation or salt forms of the polar lipids may differ widely in their properties. It therefore stands to reason that two different physicochemical states of the same (polar) lipid mixed together in a membrane may produce a highly deformable carrier satisfying the conditions of this invention.

Please replace the third paragraph on page 14 of the specification with the following amended paragraph:

The term “two forms of a substance” in connection with this invention means two ionization states or salt forms of the same substance, or two different complexes of such substance, ~~etc.~~